



McGill Daily

THE ONLY COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA

The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University

Published every day except Sunday by THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL

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The New President

The Daily doubts if a more suitable or more popular choice for the presidency of the Students' Council could have been made than that of A. S. Lamb, who has been elected by acclamation as the incoming head of the Student Administrative Body. Mr. Lamb's record since his connection with McGill began some years ago has been one which few have approached. With a popularity which has few equals in University circles in sincerity and scope he combines a measure of executive and organizing ability which is rarely found "round college." During the past year his position at the helm of the Athletic Association has given him abundant opportunity to demonstrate to the full his qualifications for student leadership, with what success all familiar with the magnitude and difficulties of the matters which came under his control, are well aware. The McGill Daily feels confident that with the reins of student administration under his direction, the Council, notwithstanding the difficulties which it must inevitably be called upon to face, will pass through a period of prosperity. Mr. Lamb will be the right man in the right place.

The Universal Fee

Each succeeding year of satisfactory conduct of student affairs serves only to further emphasize the wisdom and foresight of the men who made possible the establishment of the universal fee at the University. This arrangement, involving as it does the welfare of all prominent student organizations, has really accomplished wonders towards the placing of student business affairs upon a sound financial basis. Very few there are who at registration time begrudge the additional ten dollars which is exacted from them "for the support of the Literary Society, the Undergraduates' Society, the Canadian Club, the Union, the McGill Daily and athletics." We would venture to say that the amount of utility which the average student derives from the Union during the college year alone repays him for his extra expenditure.

At Dalhousie University, so the Dalhousie Gazette informs us, there is at the present time before the Students' Council the question, along with several others of equal importance, of increasing the present student fee from five dollars to eight dollars. The Gazette says:

It is a well known fact that during the present session, all the college societies, except three, were obliged to reduce expenditures. The Council found it necessary to reduce nearly every application for money in order to bring the expenditure within the revenue. Such a course can be followed in the coming years, but we are afraid that the result to the societies, accepting this year as a criterion will be disastrous. The board of students, who the Student Body prefer the societies to continue with their present slight financial assistance and with the present unsatisfactory returns, or whether they prefer the societies to receive adequate financial support, coupled with the probability that such societies will be more satisfactorily conducted in the future than at present.

If the students really understand what the returns are which will result from their additional financial support, they will readily assent to the increased demands upon their pocket books. College activities have their basis in student organization and these organizations must have the financial support of the students to succeed.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Someone rises to remark that the editorial sense of proportion of the McGill Daily was all out of joint a few nights ago on the occasion of the King Cook celebration. He is much exercised because so much space and prominence was given this event in our columns. He evidently finds that the support of a college tradition (one of the few, unfortunately, which still exist) is distasteful to his Freshman point of view. If such is the case, the sooner he changes that point of view the better for all concerned. Our correspondent would have us believe from his technical description of the style of heading employed on the article in question, etc., that he has seen some newspaper experience; if so, his place is in the Daily office; if not, our advice to him and his ilk would be to either put up or shut up.

McGill Twenty-Four Months Ago

From the McGill Daily of March 3, 1913

The third annual meet between the McGill B. W. and P. Club and the boxers and wrestlers of the M.A.A.A. was held Saturday evening at the M.A.A.A. gymnasium, resulting in a win for the latter by four decisions to one.

One unfortunate incident of Saturday night's meet occurred during the welter-weight boxing. While Montgomery and Eakin were fighting the most strenuous bout of the evening, the M.A.A.A. instructor and second allowed their enthusiasm to override their discretion and persisted in coaching their men throughout. This was strongly resented by "Runt" Davies and the other McGill seconds, and it looked for a time as though the fight might not be restricted to the ring. The affair blew over, however, and in subsequent events the offence was not repeated.

Between five and six hundred people were the guests of the French Club of McGill, when on Saturday, they presented the R.V.C. two comedies before a distinguished audience which included the French Consul and several members of the Faculty.

Mr. James E. Todd, M.A., who at present holds a lectureship in history at the University, has been appointed to the chair of history and economics at Dalhousie University, by the board of governors of the latter institution.

Despite the heavy snow storm on Saturday morning, the final hockey match in the cup series was played off on the R.V.C. rink, whereby the Freshies wrested the victory from the Seniors by a score of 11-0.

"Biggie sings all the latest songs," "of course he does," commented the envious person. "He doesn't dare try to sing a song after he's old enough for people to know how it ought to go."—Washington Star.

WHAT THE OTHER COLLEGE PAPERS ARE SAYING

Human Beings After All.

(Daily Texan.) The other night we saw a sight that tickled our curiosity. It was President Lamb dancing in an old-fashioned Virginia Reel at the Senior Party. It seemed at first almost unbelievable. Here was the president down out of his dignified position dancing with a bunch of students. Many forgot all about the long list of degrees and Greek courses which are printed in the catalogue. The usual timidity of students in the presence of such a one was forgotten and Presy was nothing more than an ordinary human being. Some of these days let the professors come down off their platform, and the students will be glad to meet them more than half way.

Bad Manners in Chapel. (Brown Herald.) It would be well if the overanxious men of the two lower classes would remind themselves that chapel is a place where respect is due, not a place to practice the handstand and dash. And also the thoughtless underclassmen might recall to their oft-forgotten brains that the proper way to leave the building is through the centre aisle, behind the faculty members, Seniors and Juniors.

A Popular Conception. (Harvard Crimson.) Too often the popular conception of the college life is that of a "snappy" and "biting" organization. It is pictured as a group of mischievous young gentlemen who gather between classes to sing "Mugs of Beer, tra! la!" in close harmony, mustily ambitious solely to introduce a new and dimly diminished seventh as possible.

What's Wrong With Athletics. (Daily Illini.) It is the old question: Shall we heap glory on the spectacular sports and neglect those which, though less sensational, require an equal amount of physical prowess and mental agility? We must not forget that athletics is tending to much along the line of bull fights and contests for the amusement of audiences—and too little along the line of physical and mental development. Here is where the critics press most strongly. They want more physical benefits and less spectacular competition.

Something Wrong. (Daily Princetonian.) The college man is admittedly unfitted to cope with most situations that call for quick and accurate decision. He is traditionally patronizing in his attitude toward the rest of his fellow-citizens and, so far as the product of the academic course goes, he is tremendously impracticable.

Fundamental Ruts. (Minnesota Daily.) There is nothing innumerable in the way of difficulty in the method of the professor who insists on talking for the first twenty minutes of each lecture period on the honor system, the athletic situation, the irresponsibility of students with regard to the library, and a host of other much less relevant matters. There is nothing innumerable, of course, in such a practice, but sometimes that practice is not only tedious but also takes the time of those who are taking the course "for a purpose." For those who are not taking it "for a purpose" are glad that the recitations are thus cut short, the plan has its advantages. But then, if the faculty members, considering either of these classes of students, do you think that method is best? These are superficial matters to be sure, but they are indicative of more serious faults that are peculiar to different subjects and departments which you yourself can recognize.

DIPLOMACY, OR HOW THE WAR WAS STARTED.

Said Austria—"You murderous Serb. You the peace of all Europe disturb. Get down on your knees And apologize, please, Or I'll call in my uncle, the Czar."

Said Serbia—"Don't venture too far, Or I'll call in my uncle, the Czar; He won't see me licked, Insulted or kicked, So you'd better leave things as they are."

Said the Kaiser—"Push in that Serb's face, It will teach him to stay in his place; If Russia says too, I am in the game, too, And right quickly would settle the case."

Said the Czar—"My cousin the Kaiser, Was always a good adviser; He's determined to fight, And insist he is right, But soon he'll be older and wiser."

"For forty-four summers," said France, I have waited and watched for the chair of Abasco-Lorraine From the Germans again, And now is the time to advance."

Said Belgium—"When armies immense Pout over my boundary fence, I'll wait for my nap And put up a scrap They'll remember a hundred years hence."

Said John Bull—"This 'ere Kaiser's a slob, And 'is word isn't worth a bob; If I lets Belgium suffer, I'm a blank, bloomin' diffier, So ere goes for a crack at 'is nob."

Said Italy—"I think I had better stay out Till I know what the row is about; It's a far better plan, Just to sell my banana!" Till the issue is plain beyond doubt.

Said our good Uncle Samuel—"I swow I had better keep out of this row, For with 'ese Mormons and niggers, And greasers and figgers, I have all I kin handle just now."

Said Johnnie Canuck to John Bull—"Re that slob, Let me in on the crack at his nob; If one isn't enough, we have more of the stuff, And I'll stuff till we finish the job."

AN ACCOMMODATING AUDITOR.

Bride and groom they were, unaccountably, and the guests writing "Wish you were here" were much interested in them. Each sat at a desk and got busy with the pen and ink, the silence being broken only when the bride asked how to spell a word. These queries annoyed an old gentleman writing nearby, and he was plainly relieved when the bride groom left the room. The little bride did not know she had been deserted, and she again got stuck on a word. "How do you spell Cincinnati, honey?" she asked. "C-I-N-C-I-N-N-A-T-I-N-I," responded Mr. Grinch. "Lip-cin-cin."

MUSICAL MATTERS

The Daily will publish each Wednesday articles and reviews on Musical Matters in and about Montreal

Calendar

March 4—McGill Conservatorium Orchestra, R.V.C. Diaz, Collette, His Majesty's afternoon. March 7—Donald, Diaz, Collette, His Majesty's afternoon. March 9—Dubois String Quartette, Ritz-Carlton. March 15—Dubois String Quartette, Windsor Hall. March 15—McGill Students, Conservatorium. March 18—"Elijah," Windsor Hall. March 26—"Pablo Casals," Windsor Hall. April 13—Dubois String Quartette, Ritz-Carlton. April 29—McGill Conservatorium Orchestra, R.V.C. May 17—McGill Students, Conservatorium.

Miss Katherine Goodson, who is one of the most distinguished of the present day women pianists, will be the soloist at the first concert of the Dubois String Quartette, which is to be given in the Windsor Hall on March 15th. Miss Goodson will play the Liszt Concerto in E flat, with the orchestra, as one of her principal numbers.

Pablo Casals, known as the world's greatest "cellist," will give a concert in the Windsor Hall, on the 26th of this month. The Chicago Tribune describes Pablo Casals as "a little man without much hair, but a reputation for playing the cello remarkably well, and a serious disposition." Casals' success in Chicago was pronounced as that scored in the cities of the East. Return engagements followed almost immediately. "So remarkable was Casals' playing," said the Chicago Journal, "that it forthwith became necessary to revise many preconceived opinions regarding the cello as a solo instrument."

The fifth concert to be given this season by the Dubois String Quartette will be held in the Ritz-Carlton on March 9. Mme. A. Dansereau, soprano, and M. Dansereau, violinist, will be the soloists.

The three Hamburg brothers, Bojan, Jan and Mark, playing the cello, violin and piano respectively, will be heard here shortly in a concert in harmony and ensemble work. Mark Ham-

At The Theatres

EXCELLENT BILL AT ORPHEUM.

The show at the Orpheum this week is one of the best seen this season, and most of the acts are above the average.

The hit of the evening was Yvette Ruess and Johnny Doyle, late stars of the "House Warming." The former has a good voice but the latter in his funny antics and sayings, brought the house down upon numerous occasions.

The two playlets, "The Land of the Dykes" and "The Lollard" were good. The former had a background and William Klomp and Meenie Hoffmeister showed up well with their songs. "The Lollard" was also good and any young man should see this before he thinks of getting married. The Boiger Brothers were also good with their banjos, their harmony and time were perfect. Gus Van and Schenck and Rosie Lloyd gained a large amount of applause, with their catchy songs, while the Tossa Sisters, contortionists, and Rose and Ellis and their barrel stunts were of the usual acrobatic performances.

THE IMPERIAL. Patrons of the Imperial surely enjoyed a hearty laugh last night, when the Broadway Star Feature "C.O.D." was shown. It is a full of funny situations, and with a capable cast was very well handled.

Pathe Weekly News of topical events, and a dramatic picture entitled "The Heart of a Bandit" were also shown.

The Willis Trio, three young men with exceptionally good voices, delighted their audience with popular songs, and were compelled to respond to several encores.

Anthony Guarino, an operatic tenor, opened a week's engagement, and is much above the average singer we are accustomed to hear on the vaudeville stage.

Miss Wilson, who has been engaged for another week, was well received. On Wednesday, there will be a complete change of programme of pictures, and the feature picture "Are They Born or Made?" is one of the problems of the present day, and will appeal to all deep thinkers, especially those who are interested in the boys of our coming generation. The scene is set in New York, who has tried in this picture to expose the political gangs in New York, also shows how young boys through bad associations are led on and finally land in the Reform School, and also shows the general workings of the Police Department and the Reform School. In all it is a picture out of the ordinary, and will appeal, as said before, to the deep thinkers.

Pathe Mid-week news, George Ade's Fables, and other pictures of the one reel variety will be added to complete an entertaining bill.

A FOOL AND HIS HAIR

A fool there was and he lost his hair (Even as you and I). Some called him the man who did not care; We called him the boob with the dome so bare (For now, like Heaven there's no parting there, Even as you and I).

Oh, the years he'd waste and the tears he'd waste (Even as you and I). And the work of his head and hand; And the work of his hair should be he didn't know why (And now we know he never knew why).

And never could understand, Oh, the time he spent and the coin he spent, And to rescue his locks was his sole intent; But the tomes he used weren't worth a cent, So his hair just went and went (For hair must follow its natural bent), Even as you and I.

The fool was stripped to his foolish hide, So he bought a toupee to cover his pride; And to save his hair he tried and tried, But two of them lived and three of them died; Even as you and I.

"If you find it impossible to keep open your line of retreat," said the military instructor, "you must cut it off." "Open up a line of advance," was the second reply.—Boston Transcript.

hour has been heard here before, and his brothers have an equally good reputation.

The soloists at the eighth of the Donald Sunda Musicales, the last of the series, will be Madame Donald herself, Mr. Diaz, a Spanish tenor, late of Tetrastini tours, and Mlle. Lucile Collette, first prize violin and first prize piano, of the Paris Conservatoire de Musique.

Mr. Charles Clark, who was heard here two weeks ago at His Majesty's, will be one of the soloists in "Elijah" to be sung in the Windsor Hall on March 18.

McGill Conservatorium

On Thursday evening, in the Royal Victoria College, the McGill Conservatorium Orchestra, with Dr. Perrin as conductor, will give their second concert of the season. The orchestra showed up very satisfactorily at the first concert, and the coming one should be just as interesting. There will be several soloists besides the orchestra, and we have seen from the following programme:

Beethoven's Sixth Symphony is one of the finest pieces of music extant. The first movement is supposed to represent "a cheerful impression excited on arriving in the country." The second is entitled "By the Brook," and the persistent murmuring of the brook and also the song of the nightingale and cuckoo render this movement very realistic. The third movement represents "Peasants merry-making," and includes a rustic dance in the form of a scherzo. The fourth movement follows the third immediately, and represents a storm, opening with the distant rumbling of thunder. The Finale, "A Shepherd's Hymn," represents the gratitude and thanksgiving of the shepherd after the storm.

Symphony, No. 6. Beethoven. Piano Solo, "Autumn."—Chaminade.

Andante in B flat for strings only: "Chanson de pluie."—Sinigaglia.

Songs: The Nightingale. Alabiéff She Wandered Down the Mountain Side. Clay

Concertstück for Piano and Orchestra. Weber

Soloist: Miss Nora Norman.

Correspondence

The Daily is not responsible for the sentiments of letters published in the correspondence column. Signed communications from graduates undergraduates and members of the Faculty will be placed in print if they are not too long.

Correspondents are requested to observe the unwritten law of the newspaper office—that they write upon ONE side of the paper ONLY.

VOTE OF THANKS TO SENIORS.

The Editor, McGill Daily.—Sir, May I ask you to insert in your paper the substance of a resolution unanimously passed at the monthly meeting of the Board of the University Settlement on Monday evening, March 1. This resolution was to the effect that a most sincere and heartfelt vote of thanks should be given to the students of the Senior class for their splendid donation of their gains. During the meeting of the hope was freely expressed that the relation between college dramatics and philanthropy so happily exhibited this year, would become a permanent tradition. The settlement is constantly in need of funds for its many activities, and funds coming from the student body or as a result of student activities have a particular value and significance.

(Sgd.) S. E. CAMERON, Corresponding Sec.

March 2, 1915.

A KICK FROM LAW.

Dear Sir, The medical students of the first and second years were undoubtedly gratified with the extensive report of the Coronation of Cook III, printed in to-day's Daily. To the other students, however, this report did not justify the three-column and inch-type heading, which is usually reserved for the crowning of some great achievement. With all due respect to the ability of the participants in the coronation, their efforts did not merit the same space as is allotted to a football championship. The editorial sense of proportion has evidently not been employed in this case which this donation was raised, wished to add their appreciation of the high artistic value of the presentation as well as the great cost of the performers and the class in the disposal of two hundred dollars to the funds of the milk station.

Those members of the board who were privileged to see the performance of "Green Stockings," by means of case.

Yours truly, M. GARBER, Law '17, Montreal, March 2, 1915.

AS AN AID TO FREER DISCUSSION.

Separation of the sexes in the class room is urged by the "Montreal Daily," and the writer contends that if the subject were put before the student body the majority would favor the idea. It is claimed that students would be more free in the discussion of problems in English, sociology, anthropology, economics, and political science. A further contention in favor of the plan is the elimination of social gossip, which diverts the mind from the primary object of a seat of learning.

An apparent connection between a high death rate from cancer and exposure to the sulphurous fumes from certain fuels has been noted by C. E. Green in a study of cancer and pollution in France and elsewhere. Charts prepared by Bertillon show a remarkable rarity of the disease in most of Southern France, but a death rate from it four or five times as great in a large northern area having Paris as the centre. This does not appear to be due to geological conditions, as there vary in the places most affected. Cancer of the digestive tract has greatly increased in Paris during the last 25 years, but investigation has failed to connect this with a meat diet. Many places furnish evidence of the influence of fuel. Cancer becomes more common toward the north, where the use of fuel is greater, and the cancer death rate is much higher in cities where coal is burned than in neighboring country places that use only wood. The harm seems to be traceable to sulphurous vapors. In two coal-burning departments of France there is little cancer, but the coal used proved to be exceptionally free from sulphur; and in a cancer-infested part of Scotland the peat burned was found to be unusual in its high proportion of sulphur.

Violin Solo, Fantaisie Caprice. —Vieuxtemps

Mr. Henry Casey—Suite for Orchestra (Two Movements) Intermezzo, Mazurka. Borodine was one of five Russians who, through their musical works, helped to establish a definite Russian national school. The whole of this suite, written originally for the piano, was orchestrated by Glazounov.

Seventh Sunday Musicales

There was not a very large attendance at the seventh of the Donald Musicales, given last Sunday at His Majesty's Theatre. It is hard to say why this is so, as the concert was a good one, and besides, what does the public expect anyway for the price of the seats, which, it seems, could not be very much lower than they are at present? People may say that they have heard the local artists before, but that is certainly no reason not to hear them again, as several of them are better than some of the imported artists.

Mr. Noddy, baritone, of the McGill Conservatorium, was heard to advantage last Sunday in a great many songs, and gave a very good rendering of "Drop Not Young Love," by Handel, Tosti's "Matinata," and the encore, H. Loehr's "My little gray home in the West." Mr. Noddy's schooling is very good, and he will be heard from again. Mrs. King-Clark did not, perhaps, live up to expectations, as her singing was rather uneven. Her forte seems to lie in soft effects. Tchaikowsky's "Pendant le Bal" was probably the best of her songs. Quilley's "Anamylis," "Land of the Sky-Blue Waters," and "Saint-Saens' 'La Brise' were also well sung. Her encores, Percy Grainger's "Willow, Willow, Willow," and "Leaves in the Wind" were very good. Duparc's "Extase" and "Triste et la Steppes," by Gretshinnow, could perhaps have been better sung. Mrs. Clark does not seem to be able to appreciate the French songs as well as she does the English.

Mr. Dubois, another well-known artist, played several hard pieces such as Jules de Swert's Concerto in E minor, Op. 38, and Paganini's "Tarentelle No. 2, Op. 57; Charpentier's "Valse Lente" was very well played, and he gave the "Meditation" from Massenet's "Thais" as an encore.

Y. L.

MOBILIZATION ORDERS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED

(Continued from page 1.) We furnished by the Canadian Government. There is, however, one restriction in which that equipment can be improved upon. Ordinarily, facilities for the carrying of patients to and from a general hospital are supplied by the Army Service Corps; sometimes the means for transportation so provided are not adequate as might be desired. A complete equipment of motor ambulances would be a great convenience to the hospital, and an immense advantage to the patients who would be carried in them.

Already women have given two motor ambulances to the hospital. One was given by a number of residents of Quebec city through Mrs. Dobell, the other by Mrs. W. R. Miller, of Montreal. Still more ambulances could be usefully employed. It is certain that many other women in Montreal and elsewhere will sympathize with the hospital and its object, and will welcome an opportunity of contributing towards the expense of providing the additional motor ambulances which are needed.

Lady Allan has consented to act as treasurer of a fund which is being formed for that purpose. Subscriptions up to any amount may be sent to her, addressed: Lady Allan, Ravenscrag, Montreal. The subscription list will be closed at the end of March.

All ambulances so subscribed will be made on regulation War Office design and by one of the best makers. Subscriptions have been received from the following ladies: Lady Clouston, Mrs. Andrew A. Allan, Mrs. Kingman, Lady Allan, Mrs. Mortimer B. Davis, Mrs. G. W. Cook, Mrs. Macneil, Mrs. Herbert Malson, Mrs. D. C. Macarow, Mrs. J. W. McConnell.

We can almost hear the lady say: "I can never go back to the high collar again."

But the caprice of fashion says she must—and of course she will. So as not to be so very rigid in enforcing it—though many of the blouse designs give the collar the duplex effect—wear them high or low—as you please.

Ask "Fairweathers" what's right.

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ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST At Peel St. MONTREAL Toronto Winnipeg

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AMUSEMENTS

PRINCESS ALL THIS WEEK Mats. Thurs. Sat. 1,000 Reserved Seats at 25c; Eve., 15c to 75c.

Madame Sherry

Next Week—"SERGEANT KITTY."

High Class Vaudeville

2:30 PM. 7:30 PM.

Bole Lloyd Van and Schenck Regina Connell and Company. Bolger Brothers

Chip and Marble Dooley and Engel Tosca Sisters Rose and Ellis Late War Pictures

SUNDAY—Feature Concert and Motion Pictures.

GAYETY Burlesque Afternoon, 15c to 25c Prices: Evening, 15c to 75c

HAPPY WIDOWS WRESTLING—Jim Esson, \$100 to anyone he fails to throw.

Hockey
Skating
Ski-ing
Fencing
Water Polo

College Athletics

Gymnasium
Wrestling
Boxing
Swimming
Basketball

Election of The Officers

Of the Various Major Clubs to Be Held March 12th



NORMAN-the new ARROW COLLAR
2 for 25¢
Cluett, Peabody & Co. Inc. Makers
"Made in Canada"

Science '17 Are Now The Champions

They Swamped Med. '17 by the Large Scope of 5 to 2

Science '17 fully demonstrated their superiority at least to their own satisfaction, over the other class teams when they finished the season by defeating Meds '17 last night by the decisive and overwhelming whitewash of 5-0. The Science team completely outclassed their opponents in speed and everything else. Meds '17 were somewhat heavier in fact a good deal heavier, but they had not the speed.

Science '17 had ago of man in goal in Rochester and he handled all the shots he got in faultless style, the score showing the impassable barrier his pads presented Meds '17 shots.

The game was played down in the Victoria Rink owing to the inability to get suitable ice on the campus rink. Science '17 have thus come through the season without a defeat, the nearest they had to that experience being in the game with Arts '17, who gave them their worst fright of the season and still think they could have done better than however, Science '17 have worked hard for their championship and deserve it.

Next year still expects to come. The line-up of the game yesterday was as follows:

Med. '17 Science '17
Matthews, goal Rochester
McGregor, defence Wilson
Church, defence Parsons
Winkie, centre Poole
Winter, right Pope
MacDonald, left Jacques
A. S. McGregor, spares Woods
Murtagh Ward
Wilson

Referees—Rainboth and Blair.

MAJOR LEAGUE DIAMOND DUST

REDS.
Cincinnati, O., March 1.—Twelve players of the Cincinnati National League baseball club left for the spring training grounds at Alexandria, La. Others will proceed direct from their homes. Manager Charles Herzog already is at the training camp.

GIANTS.
Marlin, Tex., March 1.—The Giants regulars have arrived here. The party included Doyle, Tesreau, Fletcher, Lobert, Snodgrass, Grant, Marquard, Murray, Piez, Bescher, Mathewson, Wendell, Beatty, Williams, Schupp, Schul, Reed, Merkle, Press, Jim Thorpe and George Burns. Two playing fields will be used, one for the regulars and one for the rookies.

PITTSBURGH.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1.—Manager E. T. Oakes, Captain Edward Konetchy and two players formed the squad of the Pittsburgh Federal League baseball club, which left here for the training camp at Augusta, Ga. Other players will join them on the way or go direct to the camp.

YANKEES.
New York, March 1.—William Donovan, manager of the New York American League club, accompanied by five players, Captain Tillinghast Huston, one of the new owners of the club; Duke Farrell, the veteran coach and Trainer Dugan, left late today for the training camp of the team at Savannah.

WHITE SOX.
Paso Robles, Cal., March 1.—Six innings of baseball was the programme handed out yesterday afternoon and by staging a hot rally in the final round, the Whites again walloped the Reds, 5 to 2. Blackburn, knocked a home run with one in the opener for the losers, while slugging by Brief, Collins and Welch featured for the regulars.

CUBS.
Tampa, Fla., March 1.—The aspiring Cubs have been waiting into town. They found nearly half a score of their team-mates already in camp and to-night will be sleeping under the oriental towers and minarets of the "Famous Hotel," dreaming of the aches and score muscles.

SENATORS.
Washington, March 1.—Nine members of the Washington American baseball squad under charge of Coach Jack Ryan have left for the training grounds at Charlottesville, Va. They were Pitchers Shaw, Bently, Harper, Engel, Boehling, Thormahlen and Clarke, and Catchers Henry and Almsmith.

WHITE SOX.
Paso Robles, Cal., March 1.—Walsh's White Sox team defeated the Paso Robles here, 12 to 2. Six pitchers, assisted by Walter Mayor, Sam Bohlen and Jimmy Breton, played the nine innings for the Sox. Walsh made three of the hits for the Sox and "Cotte" made most of the swell catches in the outfield. Benz and Gietzle each pitched three innings.

First Walter.—"Dat mean guy I just waited on insulted me wid a dime." Second Ditto—"What did yer do?" First—"I accepted it wid indignation."—Boston Transcript.

Tim.—"I heard Diggs boasting of his descent." Tom—"So would I if my creditors let me down easily."—Judge.

CONSTITUTION OF RUGBY CLUB NEWLY REVISED

Secretary of Football Club Gives Out Latest of Constitution

SENIOR PLAYERS CHOOSE CAPTAIN

President Will Be Elected by the Out Latest Draft of Constitution

Below is copied the revised constitution of the McGill University Rugby Football Club:

ART. I.
The club shall be known as the McGill University Rugby Football Club.

ART. II.
MEMBERSHIP.
Sec. 1. Membership of the club shall consist of all graduates and students of the University.

ART. III.
COLOURS.
The colors of the club shall be the colors of McGill University.

ART. IV.
OFFICERS.
1. The officers shall consist of an honorary president and honorary treasurer, who shall be elected from among the members of the university, a president, vice-president, captain, manager, secretary and treasurer.

2. The officers of the club, with the exception of the president, captain, manager and assistant manager, shall be elected by ballot at the annual general meeting and shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected. A majority of the votes cast must be necessary for an election.

3. The president shall be elected by universal ballot at the regular elections held during the second week of March. Nominations signed by twenty-five (25) members must be handed in to the secretary of the Students' Council at least one (1) week before election.

4. The captain for the ensuing year shall be elected at the close of the playing season by the members who have played on the senior team during that season.

5. The manager and assistant manager shall be elected by the Students' Council. Nominations for these officers shall be submitted only by the executive committee of this club.

ART. V.
DUTIES OF OFFICERS.
1. The president shall preside at the meetings of the club and shall enforce all its laws and regulations.

2. The vice-president shall assist the president in the discharge of his duties, and in the absence of the latter he shall officiate in his stead.

3. The captain shall control the team in all its practices and matches and shall have the power to choose the team for all matches.

4. The secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the club, notify officers elected, of their election, notify members of any special and adjourned meeting; notify the executive committee of any committee meetings and conduct the correspondence and file all the documents of the club.

5. The treasurer shall keep in touch with the secretary of the Students' Council as to the finances of the club and report regarding the same to the executive committee.

ART. VI.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
1. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the club, a committee of four members to be chosen by ballot. One from each of the faculties of Medicine, Science, Arts and Law, and the captains of the second and third teams.

ART. VII.
DUTIES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
1. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to keep a record of their proceedings and make a report thereof at the annual general meeting.

2. It shall appoint representatives to the Intercollegiate Rugby Union.

3. It shall have the custody of all matters affecting the interests of the club subject to this constitution.

4. It alone shall have the privilege of recommending men for the offices of manager and assistant manager.

5. Five of its members shall constitute a quorum.

ART. VIII.
1. There shall be an annual general meeting of the club during the spring term for the election of officers and the transaction of such other matters as may come before it. At all such annual general meetings, twenty-five shall constitute a quorum.

2. Special general meetings may be called by the president on the written request of any five (5) members of the Executive Committee of the club or any ten members. Notice must be given, stating the object of meeting, at least two days beforehand.

3. Executive Committee meetings may be called at the discretion of the president or upon the request of any two members of the Executive Committee.

ART. IX.
AMENDMENTS.
No amendments to or alterations of this constitution may be made except by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular or special general meeting called for the purpose. Notice of and full particulars of proposed change must be given ten (10) days before the meeting.

D. H. WOOLLATT, Secretary.

"How did the robber act?" asked the curious one of the hold-up victim. "Oh, he was calm and collected," retorted the victim, mindful of his empty pockets. —Buffalo Express.

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER
NONE SO EASY
Made in Canada

SPORTSMANSHIP MORE EVIDENT IN ATHLETICS

Intercollegiate Athletics of United States Are Now on a Higher Plane

NEVER WIN BY UNFAIR MEANS

Standards of Preparatory School Teams Can Still Be Improved

While the tremendous growth in intercollegiate athletics in the United States has been attracting much attention from the college authorities and the general public, the fact has been said in commendation of the tendency which has become more and more manifest toward improving the true sportsmanship spirit of the individual contestants as well as those who have charge of the management of the various sports. To-day finds the large universities of America observing rules which have been responsible for the improvement in the moral side of athletic endeavors, and the former well-known objectionable features of college sports—such as taking away star athletes from a smaller to a larger college, allowing a star athlete who was behind in his studies to compete as a representative of his university, the paying of money to star athletes to influence them to attend a certain university and the coaching of an individual or team to use unfair methods to win at any cost—are now nearly entirely eliminated from college athletics.

The improvement in the morale has not been accomplished without much work on the part of those who desired to see the intercollegiate athletics put on a high plane. They have had to contend against a large body of undergraduates as well as graduates who in the old days, could see only victory as the only goal of their ambitions. Now it is a case of "win, but by fair means," as against the old theory of "win at any cost." So long as the present spirit prevails and grows more pronounced, as it surely will, so long will college athletics continue, and deserve to continue, a prominent part in American intercollegiate life.

While the same tendency in intercollegiate athletics has not been noticeable in the past, the present indications seem to promise that the schools will soon take as active a part in elevating their standards as the colleges. One who followed school athletics 20 or more years ago, finds it is easy to recall how the high schools developed star athletes who represented them with credit until they graduated and matriculated in one of the colleges. In those days, the high schools would win their share of intercollegiate competitions. Of late years, these same schools have been eclipsed as many winning athletes as ever; but the glory of competing out some large preparatory school team has resulted in these athletes leaving the high school for broader fields. This in itself is a good thing, but it is not for the fact that education is subordinated to athletics and a standard set up which too often results in proselytizing and the other undesirable features which the colleges have done so much to eradicate.

To overcome this should now be the aim of all school authorities. Not only should the high schools which develop these stars do their utmost to keep their students until time for entering college, if that is the goal, but the preparatory school should make it prohibitive for the star to come to it if his sole ambition is athletic glory and not greater educational advantages. How to accomplish this is now the problem that some schools are trying to solve. A one-year rule such as most of the universities employ is proposed and some are refusing to take students for less than three or four years; but neither of these appears to promise the desired result. The first appears the better of the two, while the second would probably keep some boy desirous of getting better educational advantages from obtaining a very desirable and laudable ambition.

There is, however, a very simple solution to the situation and it is to be hoped that the leading preparatory schools will soon see the wisdom of adopting it. The plan would be to debar any high school athlete who has represented his school in intercollegiate competition from competing for any other school.

This would not only prevent the school star who desires to make his athletic ability superior to his educational ambitions from so doing, but at the same time it could not prevent the star athlete from obtaining a better education should he desire it, as he would still be free to attend any school by giving up his athletics until such time as he should enter college.

The true essence of intercollegiate competition should be, it is maintained, founded on competition between boys who attend school for educational purposes. This is lost when boys begin to transfer from one school to another in order to make a bigger athletic name for themselves. Stop this, and while some schools may not be represented by such strong teams as they now maintain, the athletic side of school athletics will certainly be much improved. The plan will also give to the boys in the preparatory schools better opportunities to make their teams, as they will not be forced to compete against stars who have already made reputations at other schools and who really belong on college teams where they would undoubtedly be if the schools should prevent them from indulging in this migration for athletic glory.

Cornell Lost to Princeton in Basketball

Orange and Black Are Now Tied With Yale in Intercollegiate League

COLUMBIA BEATEN IN FAST CONTEST

Speedy Yale Team Was Too Good For Heavier Opponents

Ithaca, N.Y.—That the Princeton varsity basketball team is in direct line for the championship of the intercollegiate league is today the opinion of the Cornell undergraduates who saw the Orange and Black defeat the Blue and Gray by a score of 22 to 20. It was a hard-fought game, and but for the brilliant playing of Jackson of Cornell, the result would have been one-sided.

Both teams showed great speed, especially in the last half, and the game was marked by clever goal shooting, in which Brown and Jackson excelled. Princeton started the first half with a rush and gained a good lead. At the beginning of the second half, however, the Orange and Black were hard pressed every minute, the Ithacans finally forcing ahead, when a splendidly directed field goal was made by Brown while standing on Princeton's foul line. Cornell was seriously handicapped by the absence of Ashmead, the guard, although Wilson, who substituted, played a creditable game. Captain Johnson's well-directed foul goals helped his team considerably, despite the fact that he was in strong competition with Lamson, the Cornell captain, who missed only one goal out of eight attempts.

While Princeton moved into the first place in the intercollegiate league, at the expense of Cornell, Yale jumped into second place by defeating Columbia.

The Eli five played a fast and aggressive game from start to finish. The new Haven team started the contest with a rush into the basket, by an exhibition of clever floorwork and good passing, kept the game well in hand during the first half. In the second period, Yale gradually worked down the Varsity by a steady attack. Yale was considerably outweighted by Columbia, but made up in speed what it lacked in weight. Both teams showed a tendency to hurry their shots, many tries for goal flying wide of the board. Columbia's passing was also unsteady during the second half, and the Eli team was one of the largest of the year nearly equalling the turned-out last week at the Cornell game. Many rooters were also in evidence, a big delegation accompanying the team to New York.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Princeton	5	2	714
Yale	5	2	714
Columbia	3	2	423
Pennsylvania	3	3	425
Dartmouth	2	6	250
	0	8	000

THE SQUARED CIRCLE
Commenting on the intercollegiate assault-at-arms held at Toronto on Saturday the "Varsity" has the following to say:
"Varsity and McGill are tied for the intercollegiate boxing, wrestling and fencing championship. The preliminary bouts were run off on Friday night and furnished good entertainment. The finals which were on Saturday night attracted a large crowd to enjoy some really excellent events.
"Lang" Lott of Varsity was entered in the 158lb. and heavy classes, but as he had to fight the semi-finals and final bout of the 158lb. class on the same evening, did not enter in the heavyweight. Charlie Gage was persuaded to come back, and when the event was called was in his corner, but Queen's refused to enter their man, claiming that Varsity could not enter a man after the meet started. Dr. Barton explained matters to the crowd and said that Varsity could enter any student, since they had drawn the bye, and by sending in the certificate late and paying the fine, could qualify their man. This is done repeatedly in all intercollegiate sports by all the colleges. It will be remembered that two years ago at the meet in Kingston, both Queen's and McGill refused to enter anyone to fight Charlie Gage in the heavyweight class."

Kelly of McGill is the finest little wrestler who has been seen around these parts in some years, but his grin is of the "grand-stand" variety and is exasperating to the spectators.

Nevertheless he won the 145 and 158lb. class in one night.

Charlie Gage, the undefeated warrior, they are all afraid of him!

If Robinson had boxed a little more he would have beaten his man. He knows how, too, and has a kick like a mule.

Billy McClinton was lucky to win his 135lb. bout, as his condition was not much.

It is going rather far to say that Varsity won five events, two assault-at-arms. They had won four events when the last event of the programme, the heavyweight boxing was announced. Le Roy was the Varsity entrant, but when the time came for the bout Varsity substituted Gage, an unregistered man. Queen's naturally refused to enter their man against him and announced the event as under protest. Under these conditions it is decided, prematurely to say that Varsity have won five events. The protest is in the hands of the committee governing boxing, wrestling and fencing, and their decision will decide whether Varsity won four events or five.

It was perhaps unfortunate that those in charge of the intercollegiate assault-at-arms should have chosen such a man as Mr. Walters to handle the fencing, while we don't doubt for a minutes that Mr. Walters knows the fencing game from beginning to

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G. Bicks.
J. Elliot.

DESKIN'S Valet Service
On account of "hard times" I have decided to offer—for a limited time only—the special rates of
\$3 for Four Months
Payable Monthly.
Think it over, Mr. Student, and
'Phone Up. 5011.
31 BURNSIDE PLACE
(Near McGill College Ave.)

L. A. OTT & COMPANY
General Contractors
ESTATES COMPLETED.
Redpath Property Steynung Park
Trafalgar Heights Connaught Property
WORK UNDER CONSTRUCTION.
THE MCGILL STADIUM BELVEDERE TERRACE
We are prepared to submit estimates and tenders on all kinds of construction work.
Room 610-611 New Birks Building.
10 Cathcart St. Montreal
Phones, Up. 6606 and 8058.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM Reg'd.
BAKER TO ROYALTY
THE QUALITY OF OUR BREAD IS THE BEST.
THE SERVICE IS REGULAR AND PUNCTUAL.
THE BAKERY IS CLEAN AND WHOLE SOME.
THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY PATRONIZE US.
Try a loaf of "BUTTER NUT"; it is DELICIOUS.
Telephone Westmount 1332, and have our service call on you.
315-25 Melville Ave., Westmount.

Hunting Season
Revolvers, from...\$3.50
Guns, from.....\$7.00
Ammunition, Hunting
Knives, Etc.
L. J. A. Surveyer,
HARDWARE,
52 St. Lawrence Blvd.

THE DENT'S BUTTON
(Registered)
In Canada as all the world over, the button illustrated is the distinctive feature denoting the very finest quality gloves—DENT'S.
The name DENT'S stamped inside the glove is your further protection. Fit, style and wearing quality have attained their greatest perfection in DENT'S.
"INSIST ON Dent's."

JAEGER
Fine Pure Wool
Points About Jaeger Sweaters
Every man, woman or child in Canada needs a good sweater for sports wear in summer and down at the solitary farm or in the evening—one that will fit snugly, look well, and wear well. The points in a Jaeger Sweater include: Pure Wool; well knitted; well made; latest styles; with or without collars; and at moderate prices.
Select your Sweater at a Jaeger Store or Agency.
Dr. JAEGER & Co.
SANTARY WOOLLEN SYSTEM
326 ST. CATHERINE WEST (Opposite Goodwins)
Incorporated in England in 1883 with British Capital for the British Empire.
173 St. James Street,
561 St. Catherine St. West
340 St. Catherine St. West
"I think your husband dresses so nicely and quietly." "Really? You should hear him when he loses a collar-button!"—Judge.

S. HYMAN LIMITED, Tobaccos and Sundries
173 St. James Street,
561 St. Catherine St. West
340 St. Catherine St. West

THE MILITARY HAPPENINGS AT OLD MCGILL

DRILLS FOR THE WEEK

WEDNESDAY MARCH 3rd.

5.15—2nd Year, C.O.T.C. Lecture. Room 33, Engineering Building.

Recruits' Drill. Parade in Gymnasium. Old High School.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4th.

5.15—"B" Company, Instructional Class C.O.T.C., in Old High School.

7.45—"C" and "D" Companies' parade at Old High School for Company drill.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5th.

5.15—C.O.T.C. Lecture, "A" and "B" Companies. Room 33, Engineering Building.

"D" Company. Instructional Class C.O.T.C., in Old High School.

8.15—Recruit Class—Recruits' parade at Old High School.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6th.

Parade as ordered.

Bayonet Fighting and Musketry Instruction as ordered.

"A" COMPANY ORDER NO. THREE

McGILL CONTINGENT C. O. T. C. "A" COMPANY ORDER No. 3.

By Capt. G. Barclay, Officer Commanding "A" Company March 2nd, 1915.

PARADES—

The Company will parade at the Old High School on Tuesday, March 2nd, at 7.45 p.m.

The Battalion will parade at the Old High School as per Battalion orders on Saturday, March 6th.

MUSKETRY—

Aiming Instruction. Sections 14 and 13 at the Old High School on Thurs., Mar. 4th, at 7.15 p.m.

Shooting. Sections 11 and 12 at the C.O.T.C. Headquarters on Thurs., Mar. 4th at 7 p.m.

BAYONET INSTRUCTION—

Sections 5, 6, 15 and 16 in the Attic of the Physics Building on Thurs., Mar. 4th, at 5.15 p.m.

ORDERLY SERGEANT—

For week ending Mar. 7th:

Lance-Corporal Fry.

Next for duty:

Corporal Burn.

Signed, GREGOR BARCLAY,
Captain Commanding "A" Company.

Manitoba Meds.

Show Splendid War Spirit

While McGill has been giving her sons for the service of the Empire, the other Canadian colleges from the Atlantic to the Pacific have not been found wanting. From every college and university, word comes of those who have enlisted for active service. Men who enlist receive credit according to the stand taken by the faculty at each institution, but in most cases the idea seems to be that men in the graduating class should receive their degrees.

The latest word is from Manitoba Medical College, Winnipeg, which states that over 10 per cent. of the students have enlisted for active service. The majority of whom have joined some branch of medical service. Eleven men in the graduating class will receive degrees.

VARSITY CORPS

GAZETTED

The present staff of officers of the University of Toronto contingent of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, to give it its official name, has been approved by the authorities in Ottawa, and the names will shortly be published in orders. Lieut.-Col. W. H. Lang's appointment as commander of the corps was approved of some time ago. Capt. C. S. McVicar, commander of the right half battalion, 25th Regiment, M.B., demonstrator in clinical medicine, is given the rank of major as is Capt. A. D. LePrie, R.O. B.A.Sc., assistant superintendent, commanding the left half battalion. The Quartermaster, C. H. C. Wright, B.A.Sc., M.O., A.A., professor of architecture, is given the honorary rank of lieutenant. E. B. Kenrick, assistant professor of chemistry, is made paymaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant. The regimental sergeant-major is Chief Constable Christie of the University, late of the Scots Guards. The acting Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant is Colour Sergeant-Instructor William Hunt, who has 20 years' service in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

War Summary

These Articles Are Specially Written for the McGill Daily and are Published Each Day.

BELGIUM

Sir John French's report states that the enemy's activities have been checked in the neighborhood of Ypres. On the British left he reports that the P.P. C.L.I., have had success, having captured a German trench. At St. Eloi a German attack was repulsed by the British troops and near La Bassee slight advances were made.

FRANCE

From the Belgian frontier to the Aisne there has been comparative quiet. Rheims has again been bombarded. Between Perthes and Beausjour the French continue to slowly advance. In the Argonne there has been infantry fighting and progress is reported in the region of Vauquois. In the Vosges some German trenches were captured near La Chapelle.

RUSSIA

The German losses in Northern Poland have been so severe that they have given up the infantry attacks and are only using their artillery, a bombardment of Ossowiec being in progress. The enemy's retreat still continues. The greater part of the German forces are massed between Augustowo and Grodono; an important engagement is developing between Mława and Lipno.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

The Russians have resumed their offensive in Bukovina and Galicia. The town of Ladagore has been captured and heavy pressure is being brought to bear on the Austrian forces around Stanislaw. An assault will be made on Czernowitz as soon as the Russian artillery arrives. It is reported that the Austrian fleet has put to sea and will engage the Allied Fleet now bombarding the Dardanelles.

TURKEY

The Turkish Government has removed the capital to Konia, 300 miles southeast of Constantinople in Asia Minor. The bombardment of the defences of the Dardanelles has been resumed and Fords Chavak and Kilid Bohr are reported destroyed. All Turkish troops in Thrace have been withdrawn to guard Constantinople.

Britain and the War

One of the most astonishing incidents of the war is the development of the theory, now a matter of faith with the Germans, that the war is the result of diabolical scheming on the part of Great Britain.

The conception of Great Britain as the maker of the war was a belated idea of the German authorities. In their White Paper, the first official presentation of the German case, the whole blame for the war is placed upon Russia and there is official recognition of the elaborate of Great Britain in the cause of peace. The German Government, deeming it desirable to substitute Great Britain for Russia as its special object of attack had only to give the signal for the change of tune, and the whole orchestra of public opinion, the press, the pulpit and the professors, began vigorously to follow the lead thus given them, and in the process, like so many sheep, struck up a cry that England, and England alone, is the enemy. The whole episode is a striking confirmation of the theory that the German people have forgotten that they are politically all they can do is to obey.

The contention that Great Britain was even remotely responsible for the war is too far removed from the truth, as set forth by the records, that one is justified in wondering why the Government of the German Empire is thinking that they could make even their own deluded people believe it. To show how absurd this charge is, the Free Press has made an analysis of the diplomatic correspondence of the British White Paper for the purpose of setting forth in chronological order the activities of Sir Edward Grey during the fatal two weeks that preceded the breaking out of the war. This is the story told by the British Press.

Monday, July 23—Discusses forthrightly the German note to Serbia with the German ambassador, saying that the more Austria could keep her demand within reasonable limits the more chance there would be of smoothing things over.

Thursday, July 23—Expresses to Count Mensdorff, Austrian ambassador at London, his regret that the Austrian communication to Serbia was to be accompanied by a time limit, as it would excite opinion in Russia. Suggested that the time limit be introduced later if Serbia should procrastinate in dealing with the situation. The possible consequences, Sir Edward Grey said, were terrible.

Friday, July 24—Tells Count Mensdorff that he had never before seen one state address to another a document of so formidable a character as the Austrian note to Serbia. Regrets that a time limit, and such a short one at that, had been attached to it; said that he felt great apprehensions as to the possible outcome.

Tells the German ambassador that "the only chance of any mediating or moderating influence being exercised was that France, Germany, Italy and ourselves, who had no direct interests in Serbia, should act together for the sake of peace simultaneously in St. Petersburg and Vienna."

Wires British ambassador at Belgrade that Serbia should promise Austria the fullest satisfaction "if it is proved that Serbian officials, however subordinate they may be, were accomplices in the murder of the Archduke." Says that he has urged upon German ambassador that Austria should not precipitate military action.

Saturday, July 25—Wires Sir George Buchanan, British ambassador at St. Petersburg, that if war takes place "the development of the other issues may draw us into it and I am therefore anxious to prevent it. Russia and Austria mobilize against one another 'the only chance of peace, in my opinion, is for the other four powers to join in asking the Austrian and Russian powers not to cross the frontier and to give time for the powers acting at Vienna and St. Petersburg to try and arrange matters.'"

Submits his suggestion about mediation to Prince Liechtenstein, German ambassador in London, who said he was personally favorable. The participation of Germany, Sir Edward said, would be essential to any diplomatic action for peace.

Wires British ambassador at Vienna to support the Russian request to the Austrian government that the time limit given Serbia be extended.

Wires British ambassadors at Berlin, Rome and Paris, asking them to see Foreign Ministers and ask them to authorize their ambassadors in London to meet in conference "for the purpose of discovering an issue which

would prevent complications." (This proposal was accepted by France and Italy and declined by Germany.)

Monday, July 27—Informs German ambassador at Berlin that his proposal, that if Austria "put the Serbian reply aside as being worth nothing and marched into Serbia it meant that she was determined to crush Serbia at all costs, being reckless of the consequences." Moderation must be shown, he urged at Vienna.

Tuesday, July 28—British ambassador at St. Petersburg, that German and Austrian impression that "in any event we would stand aside" was not justified. For the time being however, nothing more than diplomatic action was promised.

Discusses situation with the Austrian ambassador. "If they could make war on Serbia and at the same time satisfy Russia well and good; but, if not, the consequences would be terrible. It seems to me that the Serbian reply already involved the greatest humiliation to Serbia that I had ever seen a country undergo."

Tuesday, July 28—Wires British ambassador at Berlin that his proposal, that if Austria "put the Serbian reply aside as being worth nothing and marched into Serbia it meant that she was determined to crush Serbia at all costs, being reckless of the consequences." Moderation must be shown, he urged at Vienna.

Wednesday, July 29—Wires British ambassador at Berlin: "His Excellency (the German ambassador) may rely upon it that this country will continue as heretofore, to strain every effort to bring about peace, and to avert calamity we all fear."

Wires British ambassador at Rome that Austria will not accept any form of mediation by the powers as between Austria and Serbia.

Asks the German ambassador in London to have his government "suggest any method by which the influence of the four powers could be used together to prevent war between Austria and Russia. Austria agreed, Italy agreed. Mediation was ready to come into operation 'if only Germany would press the button in the interests of peace.'"

Has conversation with German and French ambassadors. Tells Prince Liechtenstein that he "must not be misled by the friendly tone of our conversations into any sense of false security that we should stand aside at all efforts to preserve the peace which we were now making in common with Germany, Italy and Russia. Also warned French ambassador that France must not count upon the interposition of Great Britain. "If Germany became involved and the French became involved we had not made up our minds what we should do; it was a case that we should have to consider."

Wires British ambassador at Berlin that it was important that Germany should "propose some method by which the four powers should be able to work together to keep the peace of Europe."

Discusses the situation with the Austrian ambassador. He points out to him that European peace was at stake. Says that while nominally respecting her independence Austria might turn Serbia into a vassal state. Count Mensdorff deplored this, but said that before the Balkan war Serbia had always been regarded as in the Austrian sphere of influence.

Is advised from St. Petersburg that Russia is prepared to have the difficulty considered by a conference of the four powers—Germany, France, England and Italy.

Thursday, July 30—Wires British ambassador that Great Britain cannot bind herself to neutrality on terms suggested by Germany, an engagement "to stand by while French colonies are taken and France is beaten so long as Germany does not take French territory as distinct from the colonies." Also could not bargain away, as suggested, "whatever obligation or interest we have as regards the neutrality of Belgium." "We must," Sir Edward Grey adds, "preserve our full freedom."

If peace can be preserved will promote "some arrangement to which Germany could be a party by which she could be assured that no aggression or hostile policy would be pursued against her or her allies by France, Russia and ourselves, jointly or separately."

Wires British ambassador at St. Petersburg that "a slender chance of preserving peace" that Austria and Russia should agree that Austria after occupying Belgrade should cease operations preparatory to a "discussion" of the matter by the powers.

Friday, July 31—Wires the British ambassador at Berlin: "Germany might

sound Austria and I would undertake to sound St. Petersburg; whether it would be Serbia or the four disinterested powers to offer to Austria that they would undertake to see that she obtained full satisfaction of her demands on Serbia, provided they did not impair Serbian sovereignty and the integrity of Serbian territory."

Met German ambassador at London and informed him that "if Germany could get any reasonable proposal put forward which made it clear that Germany would not accept of His Majesty's government having nothing to do with the consequences; but otherwise I told him that if France became involved we should be drawn in."

Wires to British ambassadors at Paris and Berlin to assure from the French and German countries pledges "to respect neutrality of Belgium so long as no other power violates it." (France gave this pledge; while Germany refused to give it.)

Wires the British ambassador at Brussels that the British government assumes that in the event of a European war, "the Belgian government will maintain to the utmost her neutrality in all disputes and expect other powers to uphold and observe it."

Informs French ambassador that British government can not give a definite pledge to intervene in the case of war; "but we will certainly consider the situation again directly there is a new development."

Saturday, August 1—Has conversation with German ambassador at London. Expressed regret that Germany had not given pledge about Belgian neutrality, "because the neutrality of Belgium affecting feelings in this country." Asked if Great Britain would remain neutral if Germany gave a promise not to violate Belgian neutrality, "I replied that I could not say that; hands were still free and we were considering what our attitude should be. All I could say was that our attitude would be determined largely by public opinion here, and that the neutrality of Belgium would be a point strongly to public opinion here. I did not think we could give a promise on that condition alone."

Wires the British ambassador at Berlin: "I still believe that it might be possible to secure peace if only a little respite of time can be gained before any power begins war." (On this date Germany declared war on Russia.)

Sunday, August 2—Gives the French ambassador the assurance that "if Germany does not come into the Channel or through the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against French coasts or shipping, the British fleet will give all the protection in its power." Stated that the government felt that they could not find themselves to declare war upon Germany necessarily if war broke out between France and Germany to-morrow, but it was essential to the French government, whose fleet had long been concentrated in the Mediterranean, to know how to make their dispositions with their north coast entirely undefended."

Tuesday, August 4—Wires British ambassador at Berlin to protest against the violation of the neutrality of Belgium; and ask him to "request an assurance that the dispatch of German troops (by Germany) will be not proceeded with and that her neutrality will be respected by Germany."

Wires ambassador at Brussels that Great Britain expects "Belgian government to resist the German violation of her neutrality and will support them in offering such assistance."

Wires British ambassador at Berlin that, failing a satisfactory reply by midnight to the British demand that the neutrality of Belgium be respected, he shall demand his passports.

The record thus set forth triumphantly acquits Great Britain and Sir Edward Grey. The German apologists admit that on the face of things the British record is clean, but say they, this is only an apparent proof of the devilish ingenuity of Sir Edward Grey. They explain that, wanting war, he so manoeuvred that the German government, which was devoted to peace, was made to appear to all the world as the aggressor. To make their point they are willing to admit that, from the Kaiser down their leaders were mere children as compared with Sir Edward Grey, that they were so much clay in the hands of the potter. This German myth, which paints Sir Edward Grey, one of the most transparent and most straightforward of men as a combination of Machiavelli and Mephistopheles, is doomed to a short life. It will not survive the war, even in Germany where truer ideas as to the responsibility for this war are spreading among the people, despite the concerted efforts of the bureaucracy and the press to maintain the fiction as it is for Germany in the defence of war.

The Barbarity of the Germans Is Now Proven

Actual Notes of German Soldiers Prove That Tales Are No Exaggeration

Many of the Daily's readers have seen, or at least have heard of the leaflets and other literature with which the German press agencies are endeavoring to stem the flood of public opinion in North America. Almost nothing has been heard of the publications in which France has attempted to reply, to some of the German executives.

One of them bears the title which appears at the head of this column. In the truly logical form which French discussions always assume, it commences by quoting from the famous proclamation in which German professors and scientists assert, "on their word of honor" that the tales of German atrocities in Belgium were untrue, and that it was false that "Germany in making war violated all international laws and conventions." The statement of the German pundits is forever refuted by the publication, which follows, of paragraphs and sentences taken verbatim from the pocket-books of captured and killed German officers and soldiers. Some of them are as follows:

"A village destroyed by the 11th Pioneer: three women hung to the trees." Dated, Longvillers, 24th of August, 1914. On the same date an officer's journal, at Cirey, says that "unbelievable things, simply hair-raising, have been done." At Dinant, on the following day, a soldier writes that the Belgians fired from their houses, and that in return they either shot the inhabitants or threw them from the windows of their houses—all, either men or women, whom they saw, until it ended 'the corpses lay a yard apart.' Dated, Longvillers, 24th of August, 1914. On the same date an officer's journal, at Cirey, says that "unbelievable things, simply hair-raising, have been done." At Dinant, on the following day, a soldier writes that the Belgians fired from their houses, and that in return they either shot the inhabitants or threw them from the windows of their houses—all, either men or women, whom they saw, until it ended 'the corpses lay a yard apart.' Dated, Longvillers, 24th of August, 1914. 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